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Je. 18, 1885 - Dec. 22, 1887
weekly

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 123.

MAID MARJORIE.

id Marjorie leaned out of her casement
To see if by chance she could spy
e little god Love in the hedgerows,
With stealthy intent creeping by.

e speered to the right hand and left hand,
And merrily, merrily cried:
re you hid in the blossoming hedgerows,
Ah, shy little rogue? I shall chide

f longer you linger to vex me.
Don't you see how I listen and wait?
Love, 'twas not you that came tapping,
Came tapping last night at my gate.

h, no; for your voice I should know it.
I had leaped at the sound had it been
u, Love, that did call me, and opened
To welcome you, welcome you in.

had leaped with a thrill in my pulses,
And a quiver of exquisite bliss,
clasp you, oh, Love, while I lavished
My soul in one lingering kiss.

Oh, come to me, Love, I am weary
Of watching the moorland and hill,
I peering through hedgerow and copsewood—
In faith you are treating me ill.

The lillies abloom 'neath my window,
The roses abloom up above
re whispering over and over,
'Where is Love? Where is Love? Where is Love?'

And a nightingale falsely kept singing,
In a great tree close, close to the gate,
ept singing it over and over,
'Love is coming, impatient one, wait!'"

o the maid, leaning out of her casement,
Anon with entreaty did chide,
hile Love, the sly rogue, gaining entrance,
Crept stealthily up to her side.

n a sudden upspringing did smother,
With kisses on lip and on cheek,
ith tempest of kisses did smother
The words she sought vainly to speak.

or she, between smiling and frowning,
Stood in doubt should she scold the sly elf
or breaking her lock like a robber
Intent upon stealing her pelf.

ut the mad sprite, with rollicking laughter,
O'ercame all her scruples, and she
id gather him close to her bosom
And avowed that his home it should be.
—*E. F. Merrill in Louisville Courier Journal.*

Homes of Statesmen.

Thirteen hundred new buildings, worth bout $4,000,000, were erected in Washington last year. Fine residences are go ng up all over the city, and it is fast becoming the custom for a public man to own his own house in Washington. One of the leading real estate agents here is my authority for the following estimate of the homes of some of the leading men of the nation. "Blaine's house cost $90,000, and it rents for 10 per cent on $130,000; Don Cameron's big house on Scott circle is worth 80,000, and it is one of the finest finished houses in Washington; Windom's house, just across the way, which cost him his place in the Senate, is worth $60,000, and ought to rent for a good interest on that amount. Pendleton's house just above Cameron's cost $40,000 to build, and is now worth $60,000, and the big brick of Secretary Robeson which adjoins it is valued at twice this sum. Bell, the telephone man, also lives on Scott circle. He paid $115,000 for his house and stable, and it is one of most valuable properties in Washington. Omar D. Conger has a house on M. street, just off of Thomas circle, which Mrs. Conger brought at a bargain. She gave $20,000 for it. It was built by a pawnbroker, and it is, I should say, worth twice as much as it cost. Mrs. Dahlgren; the wife of the admiral, has a mansion looking out toward the Thomas statue worth $95,000, and just across the way, in a brown stone house on the corner, which is certainly worth $35,000, lives Poker Bob Schenck.

Sheridan's house is worth about $30,000. Sunset Cox has the prettiest little house in Washington, made of green stone, and his his wife bought for $30,000; and Senator Allison, of Iowa, has a brick, painted white, just opposite the Portland flats, which will bring any day $15,000 under the hammer. John Sherman's house on A street is worth at least $50,000. He bought the ground for a song when Franklin park, which it faces, was a cow pasture and a ball-ground, and his friends laughed at the idea of it ever being worth a great amount. Now I suppose you could not buy vacant ground there, if there were any, for less than $10 a square foot and the best houses of the capital are all around it.

"W. W. Corcoran's house lies just across from the White House, and includes a whole square of ground. It could not be bought at any price, but I suppose it to be worth $150,000 at least. A little further up on H street Bancroft, the old historian, lives in a $35,000 house of painted brick, and catacornered across the way is the home of John McLean's father-in-law. Gen. Beale, worth, I should say, $45,000. The McLeans own a great deal of Washington real estate. Washington McLean, John's father, owns a house on one of the best corners of I street worth several times the salary of the chief justice of the United States, and he has just bought Dan Sickles' old house near the White House, for, I think, $37,000. Speaking of the Supreme court, the real estate man continued, "Waite owns a house on H street worth $35,000, Miller's house is worth $40,000, Matthews had a home on the corner of I and Eighteenth streets, which is esthetically built and would bring, I should say, $65,000. It is in the heart of the best section of the capital, and its back windows look into the reception rooms of the British legation mansion. Judge Field has a big brick house, modeled out of one of the buildings across from the capitol which used to be a prison, and this is worth about $10,000."

Across the capital plateau from Field's is Ben Butler's big stone mansion, which ought to be worth as much as Blaine's, and which, it is said, is mortgaged for $80,000. This has four great divisions, and is enough to accommodate four families. Part of it is rented to the government and part to private parties.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, is building a house on K street, facing McPherson square, on ground that is worth perhaps $8 a square foot. The house is an immense brown stone as big as a college, and it has a stable built on to its back end. Just next to it on the corner is the mansion of Judge Lowry, of New England, a man who is related in some way to Levy Woodbury. At the side of his house he has a beautiful lawn, and Palmer in building his house expected to have the benefit of this for his back windows, including his dining room, etc. With this in view he finished this part of his house in pressed brick and put up a beautiful bay window on the Fifteenth street side of it. Lowry asked Palmer as a special favor to put his stable somewhere else than on the back of the house, saying it would be offensive to him and would injure his view and lot Palmer, however, the story goes, refused to pay any attention to his wishes, and made the stable a wing of his mansion. Now Lowry to offset this has built up a pressed brick wall on the back of his lot as high, almost, as Palmer's second story, completely shutting off the view from Palmer's dining room and doing more injury to his property than the value of ten stables."

The houses belonging to members of Congress are few, Perry Belmont has one for which he paid $25,000, William Walter Phelps has invested some of his millions in Washington real estate, though I believe he now lives in a rented house. Sam Randall has a home on Capitol hill worth perhaps $7,000, and Hitt, of Illinois, has also a good residence. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, has a house on Iowa circle worth $40,000, and it is one of those, I think, which Grant built. Senator Bruce owns a house on M street worth $10,000 Fred. Douglass' estate at Uniontown, comprising the house and part of the plantation of the negro-hater Van Hook, is worth $10,000, and negroes own land all over Washington worth from 1 cent to $5 per square foot.

"Some of the newspaper men also own good houses were. Gen. Boynton, of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, has a home worth about $14,000; Scott Smith, of The New York Commercial Advertiser, has a house at Ledroit park worth a little more, and McKee, of the Associated Press, has a mansion on Connecticut avenue, which is as fine as any one owned by a senator, McBride, of The Cincinnati Enquirer, has a house on Q street worth $10,000; Jim Young, another newspaper man, has one of the same value next door, and Charley Murray's house, which was lately photographed in Harper's Magazine as one of the æsthetic homes of the capital, is worth $13,000, and will rent for the interest on $15,000.—*Washington Letter.*

TOBACCO AND RICE CULTURE.—The farmers in South Carolina are waking up to the importance of other than cotton planting. As has been already stated, Spartanburg is ablaze with interest in tobacco culture, which will yield ten times the profit of cotton, and the desire to engage in tobacco farming is spreading. With a year or two of practical experience it can be safely said that tobacco for the market will be a leading product in one-third, if not a greater part, of South Carolina. But this is not all. Our farmers are opening their eyes to the immense profit to be made in the cultivation of rice. Capt. W. D. Starling, of Richland county, informed me this morning, that last year he planted three acres of his bottom lands in rice as an experiment, and the product was seventy-five bushels to the acre, which was pronounced by an Orangeburg miller to be of excellent quality. As a proof, the miller purchases rice at his door for one dollar a bushel, but he offered Captain Starling $1.05 per bushel at the depot in this city, freight to be paid by the purchaser and sacks returned. Mr. John C. Seegers, Mr. W. P. Spigener, Captain Starling and others, owners of large tracts of bottom land in this county, proposes to enter largely into the cultivation of rice, as they believe the river land farmers in South Carolina can make more money out of rice than any other crop they can grow. Captain Starling says his experimental yield of rice is worth more to him than cotton at 25 cents a pound. Mr. Thomas Lang, on the Wateree river, raised 5,000 bushels of rice last year, and a widow lady, Mrs. Jordan, with an adjoining farm, raised 2 500 bushels. God speed the day when our farmers can grow crops which will emancipate them from their bondage to king cotton.

RESULTS OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.—The *Times Democrat* speaking of the good effected for the South by the exhibit of the industries and products of the different States, gives the following illustration for North Carolina:

"The fine display of native woods in the North Carolina department three weeks ago attracted the attention of a party of Eastern capitalists who were doing the Fair with an eye to the main chance, as is largely the custom with that sort of people. On leaving the Crescent City these gentlemen lost no time in visiting the localities in the Old North State where the timbers examined were to be found. The State Commission in New Orleans has just received notice that the visit has resulted in the purchase by the same party of 72,000 acres of timber land. The display of clays and valuable minerals has also led to important developments in the same Commonwealth.—*Exchange.*

Indianians in Washington tell a good joke on Hanna in connection with his application for a foreign mission. Dan Voorhees asked him what he wanted. "Well, Daniel," replied Hanna, "I want some place where the duties are light; I feel the need of a rest badly." "Good heavens, Rayless," exclaimed Voorhees, with characteristic emphasis. "you have been doing nothing but rest ever since I knew you, and that's 40 years ago!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Boon for Busy Men.

The incorporation of the Metropolitan Rapid Nourishment Company (Limited) threatens to entirely overturn the business of down-town restaurants in the business part of the city, and the new process may even supersede to some extent the home dinner table. As its prospectus relates, the company will cater to those business men to whom time is money and who are ill able to afford fifteen or even five minutes in the middle of the day for the luncheon that the demand of overtaxed nature makes a positive necesity

The Secretary of the new company has complied statistics setting forth that millions of dollars are annually lost in Wall-street alone by reason of the fact that operators and speculators have found it necessary to tear themselves away from their offices at critical moments to obtain the nourishment made necessary by physical exhaustion; whereas, if this demand had not been made upon their time they would have been able to grasp those skirts of happy chance that have whisked by in their absence. To hurried bank clerks and bookkeepers, upon whom the greatest strain is laid in the middle of the day, the new method promises to be a priceless boon, and subordinates with their superiors will inevitably rise up and call the President of the company blessed.

The inventor of the process to be used by the Rapid Nourishment Company admits that he borrowed the idea from the mechanical chicken fattener that has just been introduced in this country, after successful operation in France and Germany, by which fowls placed in a revolving coop are fed by means of compressed air through a tube inserted in their throats. The apparatus to be used by the new company is of course a great improvement upon this device, though it is operated upon the same principle. The company's machines are to be constructed of different sizes, some of them containing accomodations for as many as twenty-five persons at once, and ranging down to those machines that contain compartments for only one at a time. A special tete-a-tete size, accomodating only two persons, is expected to be largely in demand. The company makes a reduced rate to clubs of five and more who will meet at any one place, and single customers will be served separately at their offices, the company agreeing in no case to occupy more than fifteen seconds in administering a satisfactory luncheon.

The process is a simple one. In the case of the luncheon clubs the entire number enter the feeder—as the machine is termed—together, take positions upon comfortably upholstered chairs, and place their lips to the tube. The machine performs but one revolution, occupying eight seconds, and the gentlemen are discharged, fed and happy, upon the floor. The operation has been performed in six seconds, and the inventor of the machine thinks that the average may be brought down to five seconds when the operators have had a trifle more experience. Single customers will be lunched at their offices at any specified moment each day, the machines being constructed so that a busy man's office chair may be wheeled bodily into the machine and the occupant dischargard, after satisfactory nourishment, in from eight to ten seconds.

The field that the Metropolitan Rapid Nourishment Company may eventually occupy is practually unlimited, and the invention is another milestone upon the highway of progress.—*N. Y. Times.*

BUDDING TIME.—From this time through July is the period to attend to budding fruit trees. The operation is a very simple one and has been over and over described in our columns, so that by this time most persons who have budding to do ought to know how it is done. A piece of bark from a last year's stem, an inch and a half long, containing an eye or bud near the middle, is put under the bark of the stock where it is to grow, which has been slit, and loosened by the back of the knife, or a piece of bone made for the purpose and to be purchased at the seed stores. After carefully inserting the same, the bark is closed upon the bud and the stock and the bud tied with a cord or basswood. Care must be taken that the branch from which the bud is taken is of vigerous health or growth, or the bud will not 'take' or grow. It is not necessary that the stock on which the bud is set should be only one year old; in fact, it is better that it should be two or three years old. All that is required is that the bark separates freely from the wood, which it does generally during the latter part of summer; and where it does so, and the other conditions being right, there is not the least danger of the bud not growing. Budding is really more certain of growing than grafting, if the work is correctly done, and it can be done in half the time. We have known children to graft and bud, and especially farmer's daughters, who take a pride in trying their dainty hand at it, and seldom fail.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Of the President, Senator McDonald, of Louisiana, says: "Mr. Cleveland is a man of much greater ability than the country has given him credit for. He is a man of strength of mind and of good and comprehensive ideas. He holds in reserve a great power, ready to be brought out in necessity, rising higher and higher until it is equal to the occasion which required it. As for his Administration, it is satisfying the country. Is sound, safe, and conservative, and the appointments made so far show that no person, however strongly recommended he may be, who is unfit for ofice, will receive recognition." The chances of a hitch between the Administration and the Senate he considers to be slight. Should the Republicans in the Senate refuse to confirm Democrats appointed in place of Republicans he would be willing to abide the issue.—*Exchange.*

A Nebraska Geologist.

Major Powell, the Chief of the Geological Survey, was treated to a surprise the other day. A practical granger geologist from Nebraska, who has been a life-long Democrat is in the city looking for a place. He walked into the spacious rooms of the Geological Survey the other day and asked to see the Chief. This is the granger geologist's account of his visit. Said he: "I inquired for Major Powell. A short, impatient-looking little man came in and asked me what I wanted. I said to him that I was a Democrat, and that I had come down here to get a place, and that I thought I would like a chance to work in his shop. Says he to me. 'Is that all you want?' Then he went ont of the room sort of huffy, and left me alone for some time. I waited very patient. Bimeby he came back. 'What,' says he, 'you here yet?' 'Yes,' said I. "The Democrats have won this game and I have got good backing for a place.' The minute I mentioned the word backing the Major pricked up his ears. He smiled a little pleasanter. 'File your application,' says he, 'and let it take its regular course.' He handed me a blank and walked out of the room telling me to leave it with the clerk. But I didn't go. A little while after he came in again. 'What, you ain't gone yet?' says he. 'What are you waiting for now?' Says I to him, 'I thought that I would like to talk over the business of the office with you.' 'What sort of a place do you want?' said the Major. Well, to speak the plain truth,' says I, 'I am a geologist myself, and I am a candidate for your place, Major.' At this he started up very haughtily and said, 'What do you know about geology?' 'Perhaps I don't know much,' says I. 'Let me ask you a question. What are the standard works that you use here in this office?' He named over two or three very rapidly, to put me down, I suppose. But I laughed in his face. 'All those books are old,' said I. 'You are very much behind the times, Major Powell. It is pretty evident that you can't keep up with a Democratic Administration.' At this he went out of the room in a great huff and slammed the door. He wouldn't come back again until I left."—*Cor. World.*

LIENS ON CROPS.—If giving liens on crops before they are made, mortgaging the only horse or mule and the milk cow, does not ruin the farmers who do such things it is almost a miracle. But another ruinous practice is that of buying corn, meat and flour, in order that all the time may be devoted to producing cotton and tobacco. On that point the following paragraph of the Statesville *Landmark* is sensible and timely:

"It is perfectly alarming to note the growing tendency among the farmers in this section of the State toward the policy which has brought wreck and ruin to the farmers in the East and reduced many of those in South Carolina to beggary. We allude, of course, to the system of buying corn, meat and flour, giving mortgages on all they have to secure payment in the fall, and pay heavy interest on the notes. We tell our farmers solemnly that they are inviting certain disaster when they go into this sort of business. In sections where cotton grows luxuriantly, or where the farmers have acquired, by long experience, great skill in handling tobacco, or where grain and grass do not flourish, this kind of thing can be excused; but here no plausible reason can be given for such fatuity. We implore our farmers to stop it. Fortunately, in this county, the evil is not yet very great, but, as has been said, it is growing. Will not wise men take warning while it is yet time."

This ruinous practice has been going on here for years, and our court docket will convince any one of the results.

WEST POINT WAYS.—There is a curious etiquette among the cadets as to the disposal of their white trousers when they leave the Academy. If a young man is at all popular some of his comrades bequeath him their trousers as a token of respect and remembrance. The shortest cadet in the graduating class has an accumulation of 120 pairs which have come to him in this way, and he has to hang them all up in his room. As the trousers seldom wear out, except at the bottom of the legs, they are sent to the commissary's department to be treated after a fashion customary in families where growing boys overbalance a limited income. The littlest fellow in the corps at present is Jose Victor Zavala, from Guatemala, who is very popular for his patience and his peculiarities. As a mark of their regard the entire first class are talking of giving him their white trousers next week. Should they really do so the little South American will have to find pegs for nearly 1,000 pairs of trousers.—*Manchester Times.*

A LIMIT TO PRIESTLY KNOWLEDGE.—A priest the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the South of Ireland, asked the question, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered: "'Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and better world." "Good," said the priest, "the answer for purgatory." "Put her down," says the curate, "put her down to the fut of the class." "Lave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be perfectly right."

The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company has effected the purchase of the Midland Railway, running from Goldsboro to Smithfield. We learn that the price paid for the road and franchise is $60 000, less than the cost of the iron. We are not advised at this writing as to the object or future intentions of the Wilmington Road, but suppose that the road will be run as a branch and feeder for their main line.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castinge, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, AG and MG.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
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Feb. 12. 105-tf

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by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No Payment Asked Until Satisfaction Is Given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞PLANING MILL in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
June 11, 1885. 122-3m

NOTICE.

I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having good frames, refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a nominal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address

J. S. EVANS & CO.,
Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16, 1885. 114 3m

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

J. E. GARRETT,

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Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

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Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

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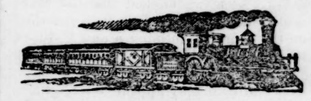
Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address.

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 23, 1885. 120-tf



Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress. White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117-tf

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Undertakers and Cabinet Makers.

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

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Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
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Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
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WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORders for Summer Bedding Plants. Extra fine Pansys, Verbenas, Coleus, Heliotropes, Ageratams, Salvias, Geraniums, Lantanas, Acharanthus, Althernantheras, &c., &c. In bulbs we have for Summer planting, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Lilleum Auratum, Tigridas, Gladeolus, &c., and a first class collection of general greenhouse plants.

Orders filled in rotation.

Respectfully,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 30, 1885. 116-tf

SUMMER RESORT FOR INVALIDS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS!

COME OUT FROM THE REGIONS OF

MALARIA and be INVIGORATED

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Pure Mountain Breezes

and the health restoring

Waters of Glen Alpine,

surrounded by the most *Picturesque and Magnificent Scenery* in the Southern States.

For terms, etc., address

WALTON, SMITH & WALTON,
Proprietors.
June 11th, 1885. 122-3m

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE JUST OPENED AT No. 41 Person Street, where I keep a full line of Groceries and all articles for family use. Give me a call.

W. O. LOCKAMY.
June 11, 1885. 122-4t

NEW PROCESS BREAD MAKING.

MRS. BANKS BEGS TO STATE TO HER customers she has purchased the London Scotch Snow Flake Yeast Receipt, saving time and labor, and will enable her to sell bread at 5 cents per loaf; Breakfast and Tea Rolls at 10 cents per dozen. Breads delivered when requested.

April 9, 1885. 113-tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIfied as administrator upon the estate of John Small, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of May, 1886.

Z. B. NEWTON, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-6t

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OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 18, 1885.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE OBSERVER.

To-day, as announced in its last issue, a change takes place in the Editorial management of the OBSERVER. In assuming the duties of the office, the writer is not unmindful of the responsibility he has taken upon himself—but he hopes, that by keeping before him, the aim and object of his predecessors, the interests of the public will in no wise suffer.

Many years of close intimacy with the Senior Editor, whose good name is revered in all North Carolina, has impressed upon him many valuable lessons, and he feels that he would be recreant to his trust if by any act of his, harm should come to the fair name of the OBSERVER, which has been so zealously and faithfully guarded by his son.

In politics the OBSERVER will be strictly Democratic, and shall always work for town and State.

Of all, he asks a hearty and cordial support, that he may be encouraged to make it a newsy, interesting paper, which will always receive a warm welcome at the fireside of its friends.

G. H. HAIGH.

FAYETTEVILLE AND ITS RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

The purchase of the Midland Railroad by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will be carrying out a long and desired connection which our people endeavored to accomplish years ago, by the Fayetteville and Goldsboro project. The "Short Cut" as 'tis called, now under contract by the W. & W. stockholders, between this place and Wilson intersects with the Midland road at Smithfield, Johnston county. The distance from Smithfield to Goldsboro is about 23 miles, the early completion of that part of the *Short Cut* to Smithfield, will put Fayetteville very soon in close connection with Morehead City, Beaufort Harbor, and thus open out to us and all the country South of us, *three Ocean outlets to the world*, to-wit: Nortolk, Morehead, Wilmington, thus creating competition in ocean freights, which heretofore have been controlled by parties who could adopt their own rates, and when the whole Short Cut line is completed, Baltimore will be another competing point.

For ourselves we would like to see the connection of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway with Wilmington, and we are glad to see that an effort is being made to raise the money, but we fear that the majority of the people of that renowned and heretofore public spirited city have not duly considered the matter, or else believe that the necessities of this road will compel it to seek their harbor, which is its natural outlet, and are therefore hesitating to give the material aid asked. We say it in no spirit of threatening, for of course, we are ignorant of what will be done, but they may let this golden opportunity slip, for if this road deems it important to go South East to search the ocean, or some other point equally as accessible as Wilmington and which can be reached at less outlay of money, say for instance, via Bennettsville, which is within 15 miles of a connection with Charleston, by the Cheraw and Darlington road, to say nothing of a connection that might be made at Florence and which will be more direct to Charleston from Florence South.

We think our neighbor should ponder this matter. It will benefit her more than Fayetteville, and that we may have a large, thriving, populous town at our own seaport. We trust she will avail herself of the opportunity.

OHIO REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

The Republicans of Ohio have again nominated for Governor, Judge Foraker, who has had the pleasure of being beaten once by Judge Hoadley, and we believe will have it again. For neither Foraker, or the Republican party have increased in strength since the last election.

The platform of which we give a sample shows that the Republicans intend to keep alive their old issues, and to wave again the bloody shirt. The defeat of Blaine seems only to have increased their ire—the leaders mistake the wishes of the people when they expect to ride to victory with such a war-hoop as the following:

We condemn the action of the present Administration in lowering the National flag upon the public buildings at Washington as a mark of respect to a man who dishonored the one and sought to destroy the other, who planned with cruel determination in his hiding place in Canada to overwhelm the Northern cities with fire and sweep to death their inhabitants by scattering everywhere the germs of infectious and fatal diseases.

That the elevation to important and honorable offices of the Government of unrepentant rebels whose political disabilities have not been removed is a flagrant violation of the Constitution and an insult to the loyal people of the whole country, and we denounce the administration of President Cleveland for its general discrimination in the appointments so far made against Union soldiers and in favor of men who fought against the Union.

Mr. E. J. Hale and family left here on Tuesday morning via Wilmington *en route* for Manchester, England. Mr. Hale, after spending a day or so in Washington, will by invitation, visit Lowell and Boston, he has made his preparations to sail on the City of Richmond, of the Inman line, on the 25th inst. No better representative for our cotton interest could have been selected; he is a man of great culture and refinement; a student of political economy, appreciates the position to which he has been called, and will so direct his course that the appointment will receive universal commendation.

A sensation was created in the Illinois Episcopal Convention last week by a motion for an amendment to the canon, giving women a right to vote at the election of church officers. It was defeated.

Gladstone's Defeat.

LONDON, JUNE 8, 1885.—The government was defeated in the House of Commons this evening on the second reading of the budget, which was rejected by a vote of 264 to 252. Tremendous excitement was caused by the announcement of the result of the division, and Mr. Gladstone immediately adjourned the House, and on the following day tendered his resignation to the Queen. A special of the 13th to the New York *World* says:

The Queen is delighted over Mr. Gladstone's downfall. The Parnellites, who accomplished his overthrow, are going to encounter the hardest times they have ever had. The Marquis of Salisbury, everybody begins to see, lacks self-confidence. He has been bold, but never far-sighted, as leader of the Opposition; but the very moment the Gladstone Ministry resigned the Marquis of Salisbury became a suppliant for public help, and vowed he would not take power unless the Liberals "gave his government a show." Mr. Gladstone never asked a "show" from anybody. The Queen could not conceal her satisfaction over the change in politics. She never liked Mr. Gladstone. He was too superior to etiquette, could not flatter, and was as impatient as a state servant to the Thrown. Her Majesty was so pleased over the prospect of again having a Troy and an aristocrat at the head of affairs that she telegraphed her acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's resignation, and by wire summoned the Marquis of Salisbury to Balmoral to accept the trust of forming a new Government. It is understood that the Marquis of Salisbury will refrain from entering upon the work of forming a new Cabinet until after he has held conferences with all the Conservative leaders.

Singular as it may appear to foreigners, the chief political interest of Britons does not seem to be in the constitution of the new Ministry, but principally in the foreign policy, and secondly in the Irish policy of the Conservative Government. Mr. Parnell certainly must have the measure of his ambition nearly filled when he has succeeded in making the affairs of Ireland the most important subject of British interest after English foreign affairs.

When the Irish members on Monday night threw their votes with the Tories and wrought the ruin of the Ministry that gave Ireland disestablishment and the land Act, they jumped upon their seats and hurrahed. They were then certain that the Tories, lifted into power by Irish help, would at once "Parnelize" the Government. But the Tories, having recovered from their first excitement, appear to attribute Gladstone's defeat, not to his harshness towards Ireland, but to the loss of the Liberal votes driven from him by disgust at his "submission to Irish bulldozing." Now this "disgusted Liberal vote" is far larger than the Home Rule vote. The Tories know this. They are playing for the larger vote and the Irish are "going to get left." The Conservative party is largely controlled by the prevalent opinion of the Troy clubs, The Carlton and other leading Troy clubs all favor the theory advocated by Earl Spencer, the Irish Viceroy, that there is an absolute necessity for a continuance of the coercion policy in Ireland. On this point the Tories and a majority of the Liberals will agree, and on it they may combine against the Radical and Parnelites. If they do, the Home Rulers will be in such a pitable minority that their voice will count for nothing in Parliament and a long lease of life will be secured to the present mode of English rule in Ireland.

MORE CHANGES THAN ONE WOULD THINK.—"Why sir, the people of this country do not imagine what an immense number of changes the Administration has made since it came into power," said Mr. Eugene Higgins, the appointment clerk of the Treasury, to a Post reporter yesterday. "You would not imagine I suppose, that these changes amount to more than a few hundred, looking merely on the face of it. As a matter of fact, however they will amount to between 30,000 and 40,000."

"How do you get that large total."

"Well, I will give you an instance. There are about eighty-five internal revenue collectors, and fifty-two of them are now Democrats. Each has under him from fifty to one hundred employees, and all these are being constantly changed, so you will preceive that you can soon count up to the thousands. It is the same with the custom offices and the postoffices."

SMALL INDUSTRIES AND MANY OF THEM.—Enlarging upon the question: What has made New England but her small workshops? the Nashville *Union* says: It is impossible to go anywhere without finding some of the products of New England enterprise and evidences of her small industries; the water nymphs and mountain sprites of New England are no lounging, laughing, lazy idlers; little drops of water little grains of sand, are all made to conduce to the general end of producing something, and they laugh and flow on in their work as merrily as elsewhere they do in their uselessness, with the blithe addition of the clatter of the wheel and the rushing of the dam, telling of added wealth and bread provided for the toiling millions. The sunny southernland is full of such opportunities; abundant waterfalls waiting to be put to work, loitering labor wishing employment, useless money resting away in stockings or carefully hidden pocket-book. All these should be doing and making something, providing for home labor, products, increasing home comforts; each little spring or rill of industry contributing to the general streams of prosperity, which are gotten together by the business centres and make the great ocean of wealth, happiness and prosperity which is the natural heritage of the South.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.—Adjutant General Drum, U S A, has just completed a list of casualities in the federal army during the late war. The list is thought to be the most accurate yet published. The aggregate number of deaths shown to have been 359,496. Of these 29,498 occurred among Union soldiers held as prisoners of war. The total number of troops reported as furnished by the various States under the various calls is 2,772,408. Some of the returns were duplicated, and it is estimated that the actual number was about 2,500,000.

Secretary Manning is doing good work in correcting the abuses in the New York Custom House.

About Women

In one of his lectures in New York city some years ago Dr. Holland declared that the man made the living and the woman lived. This adjustment which he regarded as of divine origin reminded him of a tree whereof the man was the roots which grubbed in confinement, and the woman the crown, the top, the leaves turning to every bird that sang and every wind that blew so blandly. All of which is very pretty and only needs the brand of truth to make it very acceptable. Poets and ministers of the ideal kind like to indulge in such sayings, and perhaps they believe them.

We take no stock, however, in the theory that assigns to women the easier position in the economy of life; we maintain most earnestly that between man and woman the distribution of pleasures and hardships has been most unequal. Indeed, for the hardships, privations and self-denials women daily endure, with our finite visions we cannot see what compensation can possibly be adequate. There certainly ought to be a heaven somewhere for women to get even in; most assuredly they get the worst of things in this world. The picture that represents all women as tenderly cared for and loved with an ennobling affection is very enticing, very beautiful, and gazing upon it with delight, the emblem of the oak and ivy is recalled with all reverence. But, the picture is not trustworthy. There are indeed hundreds upon hundreds of women who can claim to be the "crown of the leaves of the tree of which man is the root," as Dr. Holland has it, but there are thousands upon thousands who have found no such men, and *vice versa*.

There is no law of our nature more immutable than that every human being, whether male or female, pays in some way and at some time for his or her possession. Certain it is that the wife and mother pays for everything she gets. We utterly scout and deny the proposition that "men get the living, women live." Women are not drones in the hive of the world but among its noblest, most earnest and most efficient workers. They work and pay a thousand fold for all they have, and if it be that upon much of their work no money value is set, it is because there is no amount of money that can be set against it.

It is a slander on a woman to say that she spends her life in the sunshine of happy days, turning to every bird that sings, and yielding to every caprice that may seize her. It must be remembered that the crown of the tree that turns to every bird that sings in summer, meets also the snow and sleet of winter, and bends and alas, very often, sooner or later, more often than not, breaks before its storm.

Women deserves a far better share of the good things of the world than they get or are likely to get.—*Register.*

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN FRANCE.—*Paris June* 11.—At Theirs, a town in the Department of Puy-de-Dome a murder trial has been in progress for several days. The circumstances of the murder and the exciting incidents of the trial have engrossed the attention of the people, and yesterday, the last day of the trial, the Court House was crowded with men and women anxious to witness the closing scenes. When the people were leaving, immediately after the adjournment of the court, and were jammed upon the stone stairway leading to the street, the lofty staircase fell. The scene that followed was appalling. Immense masses of masonry from above crashed down upon the struggling people below, grinding through their flesh and bones and maiming and mutilating them in a horrible manner. The fall of the staircase and shrieks of the people lying helpless in the ruins caused a panic in the court room, and there was a rush for the now recked exit. Those who were in front were unable to withstand the pressure from behind and were hurled down upon the men and women crushed in the fall of the staircase, and whom the people in the street were already striving to rescue. When at length the panic had exhausted itself and the immense stone steps of the fallen staircase had been removed 20 persons were taken from the ruins dead. The injured number not less than 60, and many of these will die of their injuries.

A later dispatch from Theirs makes the Court House calamity there yesterday far more disasterous in its consequences than the earlier dispatches indicated. The dead already number 24. The total number of the injured is now placed at 163, of these 14 are very seriously injured, and some of them will die.

THE SILVER QUESTION.—The silver miners, recognize the rapidly growing opposition to the present compulsory coinage system, and realizing that some change is necessary, are, very properly, seeking a compromise, and it is probable an agreement will be reached which will greatly relieve the embarrassments now existing. Frequent interviews between the leading financial minds of the country and the silver men, have resulted in a proposition from Gen'l Warner, the able representative of the silver interests in Congress, which seems to meet general approval, and may take definite shape by next winter. It is that the coinage shall be suspended, but provides that silver certificates continue to be issued for silver bullion of the standard fineness required for coinage at its market or quoted value on the date of deposit. This proposition of Gen'l Warner's was received by Mr. Manning, and it is understood that the secretary submitted it to Mr. Tilden at Greystone for his consideration, that Mr. Tilden expressed a favorable view of the proposed measure. It has also submitted to other leading silver men and bankers, and is generally endorsed.—*Asheville Citizen.*

NORTH CAROLINANS SATISFIED.—I have seen and talked with hundreds of the very best representative men in the party in North Carolina, who have from time to time visited Washington since the Cleveland inauguration, and in but two instances have I heard any complaints of Mr. Cleveland.—*Washington cor. News and Observer.*

W. C. Warner, a good Democrat of high character, has been appointed United States Marshal for Southern Ohio, in the place of Lot Wright, who was so odious in bulldozing Democrats, and aiding Republicans in their frauds.

Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, has had a very successful campaign in Washington. He has been here for the last six weeks. He has probably furnished more material for newspaper paragraphs than any one of the public men who has visited here this year. He will go home to-morrow night. Each day during his stay he has dropped one caustic criticism after another upon the unbusinesslike methods of the new officials of the Administration. Although his manner has been very quiet a number who did not know him very well have imagined that he was preparing for a fierce and furious onslaught upon the Administration. He has rather encouraged that view himself. The representative of a leading anti-Administration paper called upon him several weeks ago for the purpose of getting him to come out in a formal interview denouncing the President. Bragg professed entire willingness so to do, but asked for more time. He said: "Wait until I go away. Just before I leave I will give you something very good." The news of Bragg's contemplated assault had spread throughout all of the gossiping circles of Washington. Each day Mr. Bragg succeeded in getting some office. The more he talked the more successful he seemed to be with the departments. To-day the representative of the leading Republican paper of the country called upon him with two short-hand reporters and plenty of note-books for the purpose of taking down with perfect accuracy the fierce and furious diatribe of the spunky Wisconsin member. When the reporters had their paper all ready in Bragg's room he looked at them with a quiet smile upon his face and said: "I have promised to give you a good thing before I went away. I am ready now." Thereupon he began: "I have got everything I want. You are authorized to use my name in saying that I think that this is a very good Administration." This closed Mr. Bragg's interview. But it is very doubtful if it appears in the aforesaid Republican journal.—*Special Correspondence of the World.*

SENATOR VANCE NOT A MALCONTENT.—"I belong now to a proud and stiff-necked generation," humorously said Senator Vance last night, addressing a *Post* reporter, and touching the huge folds of linen which enswathed his neck and compelled him to bear his head quite stiffly up. "And the reason is," continued the Senator, "that Dr. Walsh's surgical knife relieved me some days ago of a tumor upon my neck. It was not malignant, but I concluded it would be just as well for us to separate. By the way, will you just say for me that there is a veracious morning journal in this city?" It said the other day that it was an open secret that I would soon join the ranks of the malcontents, and it mentioned as the arch malcontents Senators Eustis and Blackburn. Well, these gentlemen, like all other manly men, can of course take care of themselves. Now, however open that secret may be, it is not wide enough open to admit me. There is in me no change, neither shadow of turning, from those views on the subject which I expressed several weeks since through the courtesy of the *Post;* and the statement of the aforesaid veracious journal relative to me has no foundation whatever." And off the genial Senator sauntered for the 10 o'clock train, which was to bear him to his North Carolina home.

FOREIGN NEWS.—*London, June* 15.—The House of Lords this afternoon adjourned until Friday, when the Marquis of Salisbury will announce his programme and probably his Ministry.

The *Standard* is not certain that the Marquis of Salisbury will succed in forming a cabinet with so many Conservatives averse to accepting office under the existing circumstances. In an editorial the *Standard* says: The Russsian difficulty, if it only slip a step on either side, may inflame the smoking flax. The same is true of Egypt; we may be compelled to fight the Mahdi and to preserve Egypt from international contests. Domestic difficulties are still more acute. In front of all stands the question of coercion in Ireland. The cancer is in the bill passed in the teeth of the radical Parnellite confederacy.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, in reply to a correspondent who wants to know "what railroads are being pushed to completion, and the number of men employed on each in North Carolina," says: "There are several roads now under construction. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road is being extended from Greensboro to Mt. Airy, and about 300 men are employed. The short cut on the Atlantic Coast Line, from Wilson to Fayetteville, gives employment to nearly 1,000 men. The Western North Carolina Railroad has 140 men at work between Nantahala and Murphy, and the Asheville & Spartanburg has 200 odd hands now working. These are the principal lines now being constructed in the old North State. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road is being built almost entirely by local capital, and is prospering splendidly.

A RALEIGH TRAGEDY.—*Raleigh, N. C., June* 10.—A great sensation was caused here to-night by the killing of John Cheatham, a merchant, by William Gooch, a street employee, and the probable fatal stabbing of James Cheatham, a partner of John Cheatham, by Jim Smith, also a street hand.

The affair was the result of a dispute in the store of Cheatham Brothers over a small account due by one of the men. Gooch and Smith have both been captured.

ROAD LAW.—The Road Law proposed by our last Legislature has so far as we can learn, been rejected, by a decided majority in every county except Madison. There was a great hue and cry against the present system, but the change proposed seems to meet with no encouragement. The tax, we suppose, is the bug-bear.

The Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg was burned on Monday night. There were two hundred female patients in the buildings—all but one, Miss Smith, of Pittsylvania county—were rescued.

The Old Liberty Bell passed through Greensboro Sunday night about 12 o'clock on its way back to Philadelphia from New Orleans.

The French Colony.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 16, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—In order to put an end to the insiduous clamors that have reached me, and refute those allegations that malignant tongues have seen fit to advance, I abandon the reserve so far imposed upon myself, and deem it best to answer through the columns of your paper; confident of the interest you take towards the advancement and development of the products of this State.

Why does imigration shun this portion of North Carolina? Can it prosper in Moore county? Is a colony possible? These questions have of late been asked me by many prominent men of the State. I shall therefore answer them singly, from a just and impartial view:

If imigration is so backward in Moore county, the reason is obvious. In the West where the influx is great, where imigration has made and is still making rapid strides towards the development of the riches and products of the several portions, the new settler, of whatever nationality, is received not as a stranger, but as a friend, he finds a helping hand wherever he goes; lands are sold him on advantageons terms; he is procured the means to build and fence in his place, and all reasonable advances made him. The people recognize his worth and his intelligence, and his willingness to work is a sufficient guarantee of his integrity. But here what does he find. In the first place he is looked upon as a stranger, almost an intruder. The sole question asked is, how much money has he! Some are willing to sell him lands, but on what terms, in what condition? From the immigrant they wish to derive all the profit, they wish his money, if he has any, his intelligence, his labor and his very health. Is it strange then that the immigrant with but little means at his disposal can long put up with the inconveniences he meets with? Is it strange that after a few months he abandons a place where such giant inducements are tendered him?

I have maintained however, that with a little courage and perseverance something could be done. For, if we consider the generous advantage granted by the officials of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, the interest they have shown and take in all that relates to immigration, the forming of a colony is possible. The lands are reputed bad, this is however more the fault of farmers than ought else. With the difficulties I have met with, the trouble, anxiety, and continued draw-backs since my coming to this place, purchased from Mr. A. F. Page, without the means to procure even those implements I needed most in point of culture, the results I have so far achieved, have surpassed even my most sanguine hopes. This plainly proves that with a little energy, more generosity and less appreciation, all obstacles could be surmounted, and a colony made possible. In Cumberland county however I found a new element. The people of Fayetteville and Little River Academy tendered me all the assistance in their power, and there I was offered, what I found denied me in the place where I was exerting myself in order to establish a colony on a firm and solid basis.

I come now to those preposterous allegations afloat on the flippant tongues of many. The wiseacres and pretentious pedants have asked, who and what I am? what I have been? what I have possessed, and what I still possess? in fine, whether I an in reality Jean Beau de L'Herant? Here is my answer; and I defy either the authorities of France or their representatives in the United States to deny the services I have rendered my country in 1854 as furnisher general of the French Squadron on the Baltic sea; to deny that I alone was charged with the secret messages of the Government, and that it was I who furnished the funds for the payment of the fleet. I here submit the report made by Admiral de Parceval Deschine to the minister T. Ducos, dated the 13th of July 1851:

"Without the assistance tendered by Mr. Jean Beau, our Furnisher General, the fleet would have suffered considerably from cholera and contagious diseases; he has made sacrifices upon sacrifices, and has endangered his life and fortune. France therefore shall never be able to sufficiently thank him for the services he has rendered."

Again on the 3d of February 1855 I was offered by the French Minister an important mission, and requested to go on the Black Sea, but the same I refused.

I am therefore Jean Beau de L'Herant, whom later the French government wished again to entrust with a secret diplomatic mission. I am that same Jean Beau de L'Herant who, during two years, from 1862 to 1863, furnished the necessaries of life to over one thousand indigents daily free of charge, the proofs of which can be found in my pamphlet. The truth to Napoleon III., published in October 1863, and in which the report of Ministers and Prefects are found enumerated.

I am the same Jean Beau de L'Herant who possessed important properties in Paris and the departments; the same for whom a judgment was rendered, certifying the possession of an important sum, and as this amount is in title deeds railroad bonds and obligations, let those who will state where and how I have disposed of same. In conclusion I add that I am Jean Beau de L'Herant, and as proof of same, I can show the wounds I have received whilst in the service of my country.

I have been asked for references. I give them; my nationality has been disputed, here are the proofs; my very name has been denied me, the wounds I bear are undeniable.

JEAN BEAU DE L'HERANT.

The Bennettsville *Chronicle* says: "The School Commissioner has secured the services of Prof. Alexander Graham of the Fayetteville N, C., Graded School to take charge of the County Normal School.

Prof. Graham has had a good many offers. His reputation is not confined to State lines.

Senator Blair has been nominated by the Republican members of the New Hampshire Legislature to succeed himself in the United States Senate.

Gen'l John A. Young has been appointed Postmaster at Charlotte in place W. W. Jenkins, suspended for partisanship.

State Items.

There were no degrees of D. D. or LL. D. conferred at Chapel Hill this year.

A daily edition of the *North Carolina Teacher* is published at Black Mountain.

Ex-Governor Jarvis was handsomely banqueted in Norfolk before his departure for Brazil.

The Randleman cotton factory, in Randolph county, was partly destroyed by fire on the 12th.

Wake Forest College celebrated her fiftieth commencement last week. It is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Hector McLean, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Harnett county, died at his residence on Thursday last.

The North Carolina Chautauqua or Teacher's Association began its annual session at Black Mountain Wednesday.

The *Farmer and Mechanic* says: Gen. D. H. Hill and family are about to return to North Carolina to make it their home.

The State Normal School at Boone, Watauga county, N. C., will open July 8th, 1885, and continue in session about five weeks.

Matthias Manly has been appointed Postmaster at Newbern in the place of E. A. Richardson, suspended. Newberne rejoices.

The next meeting of the N. C. Board of Medical Examiners will be held in Morganton on Wednesday the 26th day of August.

The Wilmington *Star* notes the jailing of two colored men for the non payment of poll-tax. It is the law, and as such should be enforced.

Change of guage on the Midland Road to conform to that of the W. & W. Road was effected in four hours, on Wednesday last. Quick work.

United States Court met in Charlotte last week, and adjourned after four hours session, till December next. There was no money to pay jurors.

A man who calls himself G. A. Maler, has been attempting to pass himself off to the citizens of Winston as the veritable "Wandering Jew." He says he was captured in Syria 250 years ago, etc., etc.

More tobacco has been planted in Chatham this year than ever before known, and the plants are growing nicely. This will soon be one of the leading tobacco-growing counties of the State.—*Chatham Record.*

North Carolina's gold mines are attracting considerable attention from abroad as well as at home. It is estimated that two million dollars of New England's money was invested in this State last year.—*Evening Visitor.*

The *Review* says, that the work on the Artesian Well at Burgaw has been abandoned. It had reached a depth of 350 feet. Seven feet of rock was encountered and bored through, a bed of quicksand was then struck, to which there appeared no end.

One thing badly needed here is a telephone system by which Raleigh will be connected with all the points near by, say Fayetteville, Hamlet, Sanford, Moncure, Pittsboro, Greensboro, Hillsboro, Durham, Morrisville, Cary, Henderson, Franklinton, Warrenton, Ridgeway, Kittrell, Wake Forest, Goldsboro, Smithfield, Princeton, Clayton, &c.—*News and Observer.*

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.—The terms of both the white and colored Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind closed yesterday. The terms have been very successful in all respects. In the white department there were 150 pupils and 60 in the colored. During the terms there has been but one death, and that was caused by pneumonia.—*Visitor.*

Eight hundred pwts. of gold was the result from the Hunnicut mine, near Gold Hill, week before last, with about 500 pwts. last week. They are in daily operation and making money.

The Richardson mine in Moore county, has been sold for $12,000 to a New York company. It consists of a large mass of low grade gold ore and will pay well as a legitimate business.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The administration axe has again fallen. This time among the mail agents on the line between Richmond and Wilmington. Four of the twelve route agents on this line received their walking papers on Monday, and four Democrats were appointed in their places. Two of the new officials were North Carolinians—Messrs. Geo. M. Carr, of Duplin, and F. H. Fits, of Warren,—the other two hail from Virginia.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

REMARKABLE.—There are four brothers living in the State who were born and raised in Harnett county, who seem to hold a special lease of life. One living in Cumberland county, one in Sampson and two in Harnett their native county. It does not seem a very remarkable fact that four brothers have been raised and are yet living, but this instance will prove very much so when we state, that the oldest one Robert Norris; was born in 1795. William Norris the second bother in 1798, Henry Norris the third one in 1801 and James Norris the youngest in 1804, making him 81 years of age and the oldest 90, Our informant tells us that they are all enjoying good health and have promise of many pleasant days yet, ere they are called to the happy hunting grounds of their fathers.—*Moore Gazette.*

The King's Mountain mineral district is something wonderful and should it have been discovered in some ont of the way country and reported to the world that in a radius of five miles are found banks of iron ore, veins of quartz carrying Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and tin, with such minerals as Manganese and Baryta (Sulphate Barium) in paying quantities, it would have created a sensation. For this district we can say that iron mines have been worked to a depth of 150 feet although there are mountains of ore on the surface. The gold mine has paid as high as $80,000 in one year. The copper veins have not been developed although some fine specimens have been found, the same can be said of Galena, of Baryta there has been opened and worked a good 3 foot vein. The Manganose deposits have not been opened to any extent.—*Carolina Watchman.*

THE SAME THING OVER AGAIN.

HEADQUARTERS

Is constantly replenishing Fresh, good Goods by every freight.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

MONEY

Being the chief aim of life, consider—Time is Money; Help is Money.

GEO. A. THOMSON

Can, does and will save you money, by selling the best

Groceries and Provisions

that these United States and Foreign Importation can afford.

Besides selling on short margin, will deliver free of charge promptly, and guarantee satisfaction. Try

Headquarters,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

WHO IS AGENT FOR

Rail Road Mills Snuff,
Durham Sweet Snuff,
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Gale & Axe Sweet Snuff,
Ralph's Sweet Snuff,

GEO A. THOMSON,
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Horseford's Bread Preparation,
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Phœnix Baking Powders,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
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James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
Star and American Lyes,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT

Fulton Market (Boneless) Beef.
Spiced Pig Feet and Tripe.
Cucumber Pickles in Bulk.
Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Beautifully Burned.

If anything burned, can be beautiful

GEO. A. THOMSON'S

Rio, Laguyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.

GEO. A. THGMSON,
Headquarters.

BUY

Table Creamy Butter.
Western and Cooking Butter at

HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson,

OPEN PROPOSAL.

For the next 30 days I will give with each and every five Tancel Punch Cigars sold, a neat, complete folding Rubber Bound Cigar Case, made expressly for the five, one beautiful Nickle-plated Match Box and one box of Matches that a cyclone cannot blow out; all for 25 cents, and guarantee them the best 5 cent smoke offered in the State.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Fire Proof Oil.

My HOME-LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.

HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

BUY

YOUR TIN-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR HARD-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR CROCKERY
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GLASS-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your WOOD and WILLOW-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your EVERY NEED and CONSTANT WANT is carefully guarded and provided for

At HEADQUARTERS.
Geo. A. Thomson.

Base Ball Clubs
Will find
HEADQUARTERS
THEIR DELIGHT.

FISHERMEN,
Examine
HEADQUARTERS.

CHILDREN,
Bring your Parents or Pennies
To HEADQUARTERS.

Lovers of Tobacco.
Will find
HEADQUARTERS.

The Poor
NEED TO FIND
HEADQUARTERS.

The Rich
KNOW
HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

June 18, 1885. 123 1y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 18, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. R. VANN—A Card.
A. G. GARNER—Architect.
McNEILL & Co.—For Sale.
A. MOORE—Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
J. C. STEDMAN—Bank Stock for sale.
STANDARD DRAMATIC Co.—See Notice.
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—Excursion Tickets.
A. B. WILLIAMS—Express Steamboat Co.
FRANK THORNTON—Important Reductions.
G. A. THOMSON—The Same Thing Over Again.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vann left for Washington and Baltimore last Monday.

Judge MacRae is here, having finished his circuit, is now able to spend short time at his home.

ACCIDENT.—Will, a cart-boy, employed on the Wilson short cut, had his leg broken Saturday evening.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—We learn from the Asheville *Citizen* that a negro boy by the name of Hadley, in the employ of Mr. John A Williams, who is now in Asheville with his horses, accidentally shot another negro in that town last week.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. L. Allen, while riding over the river on Monday evening last, met with quite a painful accident. The fifth wheel breaking, he was pitched headlong to the ground, he was considerably bruised and badly cut on his face.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Independent Company, who always do things well and gracefully, marched from their Armory on Monday night to the residence of Mr. E. J. Hale, to pay their respects, and wish him a safe and speedy voyage to his new home.

ATTACK OF PARALYSIS.—The many friends and relatives of Prof. DeBernier Hooper will regret to learn that he has had an attack of paralysis at his home at Chapel Hill.

Prof. Hooper taught School here for many years, and was highly esteemed.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.—English Sparrows are increasing at a fearful rate. Two years ago, a few could be seen here and there,—now they are here by the hundreds. They are said to be great pests. Let the boys employ their bean shooters on them.

FIRST PEACHES OF THE SEASON.—The OBSERVER tenders its thanks to Mr. J. S. Breece for a box of beautiful peaches. They are the first we have seen. Mr. Breece's Nursery is a great acquisition to Fayetteville. He has proved that even our sand hills, if skillfully worked, can be made to bear much good and profitable fruit.

The citizens of Greensboro gave the Presbyterian Sunday School of our town a most generous and hearty welcome on Tuesday of last week, and they all returned delighted with their hospitable reception, and are yet relating incidents of the happy occasion. Resolutions of thanks have been sent, but they feebly express the sentiments of the little ones.

COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.—The State Colored Normal School located here, closes its eighth annual session on the 26th inst. The principal, E. E. Smith, informs us that the present session has been quite largely attended; and the progress made by the students has been very satisfactory. Examination of the different departments come off on Monday and Wednesday of next week. The annual exhibition and commencement exercises will take place on Tuesday and Thursday, respectively, at 3 o'clock p. m. To all of which the public are cordially invited. Seven of the students graduate.

FINE PRESSED BRICK.—We were shown lately a pressed brick made at the works of Messrs. Tolar & Poe, of this city. We were also shown bricks made in Baltimore, Richmond, and other places. The brick made by Messrs. Tolar & Poe compares favorably with any that can be put up elsewhere, besides being much cheaper. They own a field of clay of peculiar qualities: some of it being a kind which can be burned into brick of a light shade of red; another strata makes a deeper shade, while a third burns a brick of dark, iron color. These brick are smooth and firm, and will not crumble. We simply mention this as one of the many industries that are springing up in our live town, giving profitable employment to many workmen, and enabling our people to supply their wants in a home market.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Fourth of July this year will be celebrated in our city in a way which will cause the 4th of 1885 to be a never forgotten occasion, both by our citizens and the great crowds that are coming here on the excursions trains that are to be run along both lines of the railroads. Already over $500 has been subscribed by our liberal merchants and other citizens, to purchase fireworks for the occasion, and many other forms of entertainment will be provided for the delight and comfort of the visitors. Fayetteville is the best place in the world to come to on a visit. Fine hotels and boarding houses, plenty of good, pure water to refresh a thirsty soul, and comfortable places to sit down and rest anywhere along the streets will be provided, stores full of cheap goods and polite merchants and salesmen to show them, what more can be wanted or asked for? Come then, one and all, and have a rousing time! If you don't come you will miss a big sight and regret it all your days.

EFFECT OF COOL SPRING WATER.—Lippman Strauss, who left here two years ago to live in Baltimore, has returned to make Fayetteville his future home.

DRAMATIC.—The Standard Dramatic Company will appear in Williams Hall on Monday and Tuesday nights. The Wilmington *Star*, in speaking of this company in the play "Divorce," says: "The audience that greeted the Standard Dramatic Company were loud and frequent in their applause of the piece, which was very attractive. The more we see of the company the better we like it, and we assure the public that this troupe has far more ability than many companies that have visited our city."

THE F. I. L. I. Co.—The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry under the command of Maj. Campbell, marched on Tuesday last to Cross Creek, where the two platoons, one selected by Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot, the other by Serg't E. L. Pemberton, contested for a large and handsome photograph of the company taken by Mr. Peterson. There were twenty-three men in each platoon. Serg't Pemberton's made 201; Capt. Broadfoot's 175. The Photograph was presented to the Armory by Serg't Pemberton, and paid for by Capt. Broadfoot's platoon. The shooting was fair. The best score was made by private Chas. L. Campbell, who made 14 out of a possible 15.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. E. T. McKethan has commenced to repaint his handsome three story double store, on Market Square, which will put a finishing touch to one of the handsomest buildings in Fayetteville.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb, who we mentioned as having purchased the Daingerfield residence, is preparing to add many improvements to it. The old people tell us that the old United States Bank transacted its business in this building years ago. It was afterwards the residence of Mr. J. W. Sanford, the cashier. It is one of the most substantial and well built buildings in town.

Mr. Jacobs, an Architect from Richmond, Va., was in town last week, taking measurements, &c. of the Fayetteville Hotel, with the view of making plans and specifications for remodelling the building. Many necessary improvements have been made, but the stockholders purpose making it one of the finest Hotels in the State.

Mr. Jno. P. Thomson has purchased the large field formerly known as the "Wright Meadow," on the Raleigh Road, just north of where the short cut line crosses it, and has begun work on the first of a row of comfortable tenement houses, which he proposes building.

Mr. F. W. Thornton completed his contract with Messrs. A. D. Wright & Bro. last evening for the speedy erection of his new store on Hay street, and to-day work will be commenced in earnest, fully fifty hands will be employed, and in two months his huge store will be completed. We have seen the plans, which we are unable to describe, but we can safely say that the building will be by far the largest and handsomest in the State.

OLD MEN AND BASE BALL.—The formation of a Married Men's Base Ball Association looks as if a rejuvenation had taken place, that there was new life infused into our people, especially when on Monday evening last, so many took part in the game. With the thermometer above ninety, the air hot and sultry—they divided themselves off, and with bat and ball commenced. Crowds willingly paid ten cents to see the fun, and fun it was. Really not a *professional* among them. The catching was fine; the ball as often passing through the hands and striking the breast as elsewhere. One athletic fielder stood with eyes watching the approaching ball, hands in position ready for the catch, when lo! the swift coming ball glided quickly through them and placed him *hors de combat;* another suffered a contusion of the jaw, trying to catch with his mouth. The running was good—fast time—what would be termed "break neck speed." It was a goodly sight, but we pity the poor wives, who that night were busy with Wizzard Oil rubbing the stiff joints and bruised places, and some of the husbands did not catch *flies*.

Tuesday there was many a groan, many a stiff joint, but it was done in the name of Charity, and will be tried again. Come and see the fun!

Sundry Observations.

Man is never satisfied; 'tis hot, soon we will sigh for cool weather.

How would it do to have a public bath house on Cross Creek near McNeill's mill?

Early apples of an attenuated pattern are being brought to market.

The fence of the Methodist church has been extended and repainted.

Mr. John D. Williams, Jr., has we learn, been appointed to a place in the Custom House at Wilmington.

Reports from Richmond, Robeson and other adjacent counties tell us of fine cotton and corn prospects.

Another new store contemplated, site between Overby's harness store and the corner buildings.

All of the principal streets of Fayetteville are or will be crossed by one or the other of the railroads.

Our vigilant authorities are giving prompt and strict attention to the sanitary condition of the city.

Our business men should remember the dust of last summer and provide a street sprinkler in time.

The sun rose this morning at 4.43 and sets at 7.13. Day's length 14 hours and 26 minutes. Is the day long enough for you?

Sprinkle a little air-slacked lime in the heart of cabbages when the dew is on them, and it will (in a great measure, if not altogether) drive off green worms and bugs.

Spring chickens are scarce and very high. Now is the time for people in the country to realize good prices for their broilers.

The dam of the Clarendon Mills sprung a leak last week, and the water all ran out. The leak was quickly stopped, however, and the head of water is up again.

John Sessoms, the reported crazy man of Sampson county, was taken up in the county last week and his friends notified of the fact. On Tuesday his aged father came and carried him home.

We understand that the Fayetteville Independent Company have received from the Adjutant General of the State one hundred and fifty dollars, the annual appropriation for 1885.

Col. Wharton J. Green arrived here Sunday, and is resting at his beautiful home, Tokay. We regret to hear that his little daughter, Miss Mabel, met with a slight accident at the Sound a few days ago.

A fine cow belonging to Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, was accidentally killed by the 4 o'clock train last Saturday. Mrs. Pemberton's loss provided many persons with beef, the animal having been killed without mangling.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills, about six miles from Fayetteville, have been stopped for the past two weeks. Hope Mills is running. Manchester Mills having made great improvements, will be ready to start up in a short time.

Hundreds of people go out every Sunday afternoon to look at the work done along the line of the Fayetteville & Wilson Short Cut from the depot to the river. The work has progressed so rapidly that the hands will soon finish on this side of the river, as the embankment from North Street to the river, which was the heaviest part of the work, is nearly completed.

We have been frequently asked of late if the channel of one or both creeks at their junction could not be opened or deepened so as to cause them to "cross" as in in "olden time." Not knowing we ask information from some of those who remember when "Cross Creek" crossed. Our visitors from the South and west are much disappointed when told in answer to their inquiries, "oh the creeks don't cross now."

Stray Bits.

The greatest statesman is he who most carefully conceals his own blunders and knows how to take advantage of the blunders of others.—*New Orleans States.*

Major Ben. Perley Poore's latest boast is shaking hands with seventeen successive occupants of the Presidential chair, including Hayes, who was no great shakes.

Secretary Whitney's prediction that our navy will yet be the grandest of the world's navies is not so wild a dream as the uninitiated may suppose.—*Washington National Republican.*

Complaint is made that vegetables shipped North are overripe when they reach market. A good many eggs shipped South seem to have the same failing.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

"No," said a Philadelphia bride. "I am not willing that our wedding tour should include the Yellowstone Park. Yellow doesn't agree with my complexion."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The husbands of Chicago have been refused their wives' letters by the Postoffice authorities, and the air thereabouts has been blue ever since. No decent, well-bred man would read his wife's letters except by her request. It is time the men of Chicago were learning so valuable a lesson.—*Memphis (Tenn) Appeal.*

A once famous circuit preacher, being insulted by a brother, felled him to the earth and jumped on him. As he plucked han lful after handful of hair he muttered between his clenched teeth, "If it wasn't for the grace of God that restrains me, how I would wool you."—*Memphis Avalanche.*

We judge that New York social etiquette requires a call to be returned the next day. Mr. Cleveland had hardly reached home from his recent visit to the metropolis until nearly every prominent Democrat in New York was handing in his card to the White House usher.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.*

One of our Pastors says that he has sometimes had cold times in his church, and he has noticed that when the times were coldest and he was visiting among his flock and "talking about the sad state of things," every one admitted that the church was very cold, and "everybody said that everybody else ought to do something."—*Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald.*

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. & N. C. Railroad will be held on Thursday, the 25th, at Morehead City. The general opinion now expressed is that the road will be leased.—*Carteret Telephone.*

MARRIED.

MURPHY—SCHULY—On June 3d. in Mexia, Texas, Miss JULIA MURPHY, youngest daughter of the late David Murphy, to Mr. A. T. SCHULY.

DIED.

☞ Obituaries, resolutions of respect and the like, exceeding ten lines, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line.

BRANNON—At Rockfish, on the 9th inst., IDA, infant daughter of A. J. and Ida Brannon, aged 3 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOT STRANGE BUT TRUE. WORMS DO exist in the human body and often are the cause of disease and death. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and dispel them from the system.

Better Than She Expected.

"Your letter received. In reply I am happy to say that Parker's Hair Balsam did much more for me than you said it would, or than I expected. My hair has not only stopped falling out, but the bald spots are all covered, and my hair has grown thicker, softer and more lively than it was before my sickness a year ago. Thank you again and again." Extract from letters of Mr. R. W. T., West Fifty-third street, New York.

An Opportunity for a Fortune Lost.

On the 12th May, the Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company showed the following results: Ticket No. 21,258 drew the First Capital prize of $75,000. It was sold in fifths at $1 each—one to Harry Dutton, Melrose, Mass.; one to Geo. Williams, of Washington City, D. C.; one to Orsini Zapp, of Round Top, Texas, collected through Messrs. Jas. H. Raymond & Co. of Austin, Texas; one to S. F. Spencer, Greensburg, Ky., and the rest elsewhere. Ticket No. 51,985 drew the Second Capital Prize of $25,000, sold in fifths—one to J. D. Legsfield, clerk of Heathman, Smith & Co', of Greenville, Miss., collected through the Bank there; one to H. N. Calderwood, Ottawa, Kans., one to P. G. Sexton, Bruton, Stewart Co., Tenn., collected through the Northern Bank of Tenn. and Clarksville, Tenn.; one to Jno. R. Jewell of Cataraugus, N. Y.; the remainder sold elsewhere. No. 62,00 drew the Third Capital Prize of $10,000, sold also in fifths; one to John Godley, No. 67 S. 6th St., Columbus, O., others to parties in San Francisco, Cal.; LaCygne, Kansas, and elsewhere. Tickets No. 5,289 and 18,807 drew the two Fourth Capital Prizes of $5,000 each, and the entire sum of $265,500 was likewise sent broadcast through the land. The whole thing will be repeated on Tuesday, July 14, of which all information can be had on application to M. A. Daughin, New Orleans, La. *Let not this opportunity slip by you,* as you have hitherto done.

His Loss was Her Gain.

"Well madam," said a fashionable physician to a wealthy lady patient, "if you don't like my prescriptions, perhaps you had better try Parker's Tonic, or some other quack stuff." "You don't meam it doctor," she answered, "but your advice may be good for all that. Sometimes what you call 'quack stuff' is the best and most scientific medicine, after all." She got a bottle of Parker's Tonic and it cured her of neuralgia arising from disordered stomach and nerves. She told her friends, and now they all keep a doctor at home in the form of Parker's Tonic.

Life and Health to Me.

Some seven or eight years ago my right thigh was covered by a skin eruption, causing intense itching. In a short time it extended down the entire leg, which became inflamed and finally broke out in some small sores between the knee and ankle. Swelling of the limb ensued, and I could not walk or put my foot to the ground. The pain ran me almost distracted. I tested the medical profession thoroughly, having tried all the systems. Some of them brought me temporary relief. I paid out hundreds of dollars but found no permanent benefit. The whole poison seemed to concentrate in an ulcer near the ankle, some three inches in length, and the remedies used, being largely mineral, did not seem to reach the source of the disease at all. For three years I was unable to do anything. The ulcer had already eaten down to the bone. Two of the physicians recommended amputation of the limb as the only means of preserving life. I was almost in despair when a friend suggested to me to try Swift's Specific. I hesitated, but finally secured six bottles. The effect of the first bottle was to stop the eating process, and the six bottles made a permanent cure of the disease that had baffled the best medical skill in the country. My case is well known in Gainesville—the desperate character of the disease as well as the wonderful cure effected. There are no signs of a return of the disease. I am in better health to-day than I was before I was taken with the disease. I weigh forty pounds more than I ever weighed before in my life. Swift's Specific has proved life and health both to me, and I never can be grateful enough for the benefits which I received from its use.

M. D. WILSON.

Gainesville, Ga., Feb. 28, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	6½@7	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	5½@6½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	7½@8	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@26	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	28@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.60
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@65
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	31@32	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7½@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@85	WOOL—	14@00
Oats,	65@70	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	90@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

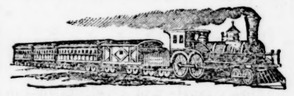
CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	32@00 cents.
Rosin. Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS!



OFFICE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C., June 12, 1885.

EXCURSION TICKETS ARE ON SALE AT Bennettsville, Shoe Heel, Fayetteville and Sanford (good to return till 31st October, 1885,) at very low rates: To Warm Springs, Waynesville, Asheville and Hickory.

Low rates will also be given to Old Point, Va., Morehead, N. C., and all other Excursion points in Virginia,

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
June 18, 1885. 123-3t

FOR SALE.

ONE GRAND SQUARE PIANO, second-hand at auction, at the Market House, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

McNEILL & CO.
June 18. It

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

LARGE AND Important Reductions.

FRANK THORNTON.

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER I WILL vacate the store at present occupied by me, and do not intend boxing up, or carrying over a single piece of goods. To attain this end I propose to commence from this date a

General Clearing Sale.

giving my customers the advantages of the most remarkable and important reductions in DRY GOODS ever offered here in the height of the season.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Will please bear in mind the fact, that the goods embraced in this sale are all perfectly new, having been purchased in the last few months, and there is not a piece of old goods in the entire list.

Orders from distant points solicited and promptly filled.

FRANK THORNTON,
Kyle's Corner.
June 18, 1885. 123-3t

WILLIAMS HALL!

STANDARD DRAMATIC CO.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING

Monday, June 22,

In BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S Celebrated Play,

DIVORCE.

Admission,	- - - -	35 cents.
Reserved Seats,	- - - -	50 "
Gallery,	- - - -	25 "

Reserved Seats on sale at Book Store.
je18-123 1t

A CARD.

I HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS to travel for the old and well-known firm of H. & E. Hartman & Co., Baltimore, Manufacturers of Clothing, and will visit my friends with samples in a short time.

J. R. VANN.
June 18, 1885. It

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON MONDAY JULY 13th at 12 o'clock, M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, I will offer for sale Five Shares of Stock in the Fayetteville National Bank.

Terms cash.

J. C. STEDMAN,
Executor of A. P. Hurt.
June 18, 1885. 123-3t

A. G. BANNER, Architect,

WITH the late Samuel Sloan, Plans, Elevation, Details, Bill of Quantities and Specifications drawn up on reasonable terms for public or private buildings of every description throughout the State. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring plain, classic or modern styled buildings.

Address Lock Box 368, Raleigh, N. C.
June 18, 1885. 123 4tpd

WOOL! WOOL!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July **14th, 1885—182d** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES,** Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La
June 18, 1885. 123-4t

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock in the State.

Our long experience and paying Spot Cash, enables us to purchase goods from the Importers and Manufacturers at Jobbers prices; hence we can furnish the best grade's of goods at 10 to 20 per cent below regular retail prices.

An elegant line of

Laces, Ribbons, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

Orders filled with care.
May 21, 1885. 119-tf - MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

HOW HARD, HARD,

IT IS TO ADVERTISE AND NOT SELL GOODS.

Every Dollar Judiciously Spent in Advertising

Brings Back in Return at the Lowest Calculation Ten.

So you see it's not Reckless Extravagance Always.

Huske's Hardware House

Is the place to supply yourselves with what is needful to Build, Rebuild or Improve. "We speak whereof we know."

Hames, Hinges, Hoes.

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Fine, Fancy, Fresh Candies, Canned Goods, Cakes, &c.

Peaches, Plum Pudding, Pickles, Pine Apples, &c.

A. S HUSKE & CO.
May 21, 1885. 119-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25 00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

F. F. F. F. G. and P.

At No. 47 Person St., YOU WILL

Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,

HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour, Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.

Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

Sale of the Mullin's Lot.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, I will, as Commissioner, expose to sale by public auction for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday June 29th, 1885, at 12 o'clock, the House and Lot on Northeast corner of Dick and Russell streets, in Fayetteville, commonly known as the 'Mullin's Lot."

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, June 4. 121-4t

Ice Cream Saloon.

I HAVE OPENED ON GREEN STREET for the accommodation of the public an

ICE CREAM SALOON.

Families can be supplied at all hours by leaving their orders the day previous.

REUBEN JONES.
June 4, 1885. 121-tf

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to

Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.

H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.

M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville. N. C.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

I OFFER MY DWELLING ON GILLESPIE Street, with four rooms, with dining-room and kitchen attached. A pump of excellent water on the back piazz; a good garden-spot, stables, &c. Possession given June 10th.

June 4, '85.—121 W. J. McDONALD, JR.

H. R. HORNE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Nearly Opposite Fayetteville Hotel,

CALLS ATTENTION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Druggists' Sundries, &c.

Quality and prices guaranteed.

Ready Mixed Paints

a specialty. He offers a choice selection of fine Toilet articles, such as

Brushes,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
and Sponges,

at low prices.
May 14, 1885. 118 tf

HAVING

This Day Received the First Shipment

of my very carefully selected

SPRING

stock of

MEN'S FINE

Custom Made CLOTHING,

I ake pleasure in presenting the same, feeling assured that it will prove more desirable than any I have heretofore shown.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
April 2, 1885. 112-tf

Extracts from General Grant's Book.

In narrating Lee's surrender at Appomatox Gen. Grant remarks:

"I found Gen. Lee had been brought into our lines and conducted to a house belonging to a Mr. McLean, and was there with one of his staff officers waiting my arrival. The head of his column was occupying a hill, a portion of which was an apple orchard, across the little valley from the Court House. Sheridan's forces were drawn up in line of battle on the crest of the hill on the south side of the same valley.

"Before stating what took place between Gen. Lee and myself I will give all there is of the narrative of Gen. Lee and the famous apple tree. Wars produce many stories of fiction, some of which are told until they are believed. The war of the rebellion was fruitful in the same way. The story of the apple tree is one of those fictions with a slight foundation of fact.

"As I have said, there was an apple orchard on the side of the hill occupied by the Confederate forces. Running diagonally up the hill was a wagon road which at one point ran very near one of the trees, so that the wheels on that side had cut off the roots of the tree, which made a little embankment.

"Gen. Babcock reported to me that when he first met Gen. Lee he was sitting upon this embankment, with his feet in the road and leaning against the tree. It was then that Lee was conducted into the house where I first met him.

"I had known Gen. Lee in the old army, and had served with him in the Mexican war, but did not suppose, owing to the difference in our ages and rank, that he would probably remember me, while I would remember him more distinctly because he was the chief engineer on the staff of Gen. Scott in the Mexican war. When I had left camp that morning I had not expected the result so soon, (that was then taking place,) and consequently was in rough garb and, I believe, without a sword, as I usually was when on horseback on the field, wearing a soldier's blouze for a coat, with shoulder straps of my rank to indicate who I was to my army. When I went into the house I found Gen. Lee. We greeted each other, and, after shaking hands, took out seats. What his feelings were I do not know. Being a man of much dignity and with an impenetrable face, it was impossible to say whether he felt inwardly glad that the end had finally come or whether he felt sadly over the result and was too manly to show it. Whatever his feelings were, they were entirely concealed from observation, but my own feelings, which had been quite apparent on the receipt of his letter, was sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the down fall of a foe, that had fought so long and gallantly, and had suffered so much for a cause which I believed to be one of the worse, for which there was not the least pretext. I do not question, however, the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us. Gen. Lee was dressed in full uniform, entirely new, and wearing a sword of considerable value, very likely the sword that had been presented by the State of Virginia; at all events, it was an entirely different sword from the one that would ordinarily be worn in the field. In my rough traveling suit, which was the uniform of a private, with the straps of a general, I must have contrasted very strangely with a man so handsomely dressed, six feet high, and of faultless form. But this was not a matter that I thought of until afterward.

Gen. Lee and I soon fell into a conversation about old army times. He remarked that he remembered me very well in the old army, and I told him as a matter of course I remembered him perfectly, but owing to the difference in years—there being about 16 years' difference in our ages—and our rank I thought it very likely I had not attracted his attention sufficiently to be remembered after such a long period. Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting. Gen. Lee at that time was accompanied by one of his staff officers, a Col. Marshal. I had all my staff with me, good portion of whom were in the room during the whole of the interview."

When called to the capital in March, 1884, to receive his commission as Lieutenant-General, Grant first met Lincoln. "In my first interview with Mr. Lincoln alone," he says, "he stated to me that he had never professed to be a military man, or to know how campaigns should be conducted, and never wanted to interfere in them, but that procrastination on the part of commanders, and the pressure of the people at the North, and of Congress, which, like the poor, he 'had always with him,' had forced him into issuing his well-known series of 'Executive Orders.' He did not know but that they were all wrong, and he did not know but that some of them were. All he wanted, or had ever wanted, he said, was that some one would take the responsibility and act, and call on him for all the assistance needed."

This anecdote is given of Bragg: "I have heard a story in the old army very characteristic of Bragg. On one occasion, when stationed at a post of several companies, commanded by a field office, he was himself commanding one of the companies and at the same time acting Post Quarter master and Commissary. He was a First Lieutant at the time, but his Captain was detached on other duty. As commander of the company he made a requisition upon the Quartermaster—himself—for something he wanted. As Quartermaster he declined to fill the requisition, and indorsed on the back of it his reason for so doing. As company commander he responded to this, arging that his requisition called for nothing but what he was entitled to, and that it was the duty of the Quartermaster to fill it The Quartermaster still persisted that he was right. In this condition of affairs Bragg referred the whole matter to the commanding office. The latter, when he saw the nature of the matter preferred, exclaimed: "My God, Mr. Bragg, you have quarreled with every officer in the army, and now you are quarreling with yourself.'"

Five dollars a day would not tempt an average Digger to work at the present time. Grasshoppers are too abundant for that. Not only are the dusky sons and daughters of the forest gorging themselves with the delicacy, but they are drying and storing them for Winter.—*San Fran. Alta.*

Scene in the Commons.

LONDON, June 9,—While a Cabinet crisis was imminent another crisis far more serious has burst upon us, and the Gladstone Government, which has weathered triumphantly many votes of censure on matters where there was ground for a reasoable differance of opinion, has now been wrecked with right all on its side by a union of class interest, party hatred, and the influence of the "bung."

All last evening the debate on the Hicks-Beach amendment to the budget dragged wearily for eight hours. Nothing duller can be imagined than brewer after brewer defending beer and Scotchman after Scotchman praying for relief for whiskey. There was the strongest possible muster of Conservatives and Irishmen. I was early in the evening informed by one of the latter that they were certain to beat the Government at last. They were so certain, in fact that they were then organizing a private celebration. As the hour for the division approached the excitement increased until, when Mr. Gladstone rose to close the debate at 1 o'clock A. M., the House was so crowded that many members were unable to find seats.

Not for a long time has Mr. Gladstone spoken with such vigor and so much of his fire. There was not the slightest interruption in spite of his bitter thrusts at the opposition; the latter seemed completely cowed. No doubt Mr. Gladstone knew perfectly what the vote was going to be. This added sharpness to his attack. His defense of the budget was masterly, of course, but when it came to the attack on the Conservatives, for their tactics, the House was roused into the greatest enthusiasm. The climax came when, after dwelling in almost a solemn manner on the greatest of the national need for £11,000,000 for the defense of the empire of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to raise only one half by taxation, he paused, waved his hand almost in the faces of the leaders on the opposition bench, and added, (with crescendo scorn:) "And the regular opposition is loyal, the regular opposition is national, the regular opposition is patriotic, the regular opposition is constitutional, to refuse us the money." Prolonged cheering and roars of laughter followed.

The scene when the result was announced beggars description. I have not seen anything like it since the Bradlaugh debates. The counting of the vote took much longer than usual. The whole House was a quiver of excitement when the tellers approached the Speaker. Lord Randolph Churchill was the first to catch sight of the paper in the hands of the Conservative whip. He sprang to his feet with a shout. Instantly deafening cheers, shouts, and yells broke out, which lasted five minutes. Every time there was a lull of voices the Irish members could be heard shouting: "Spencer and coercion." "Remember Miles Joyce." (This man is alledged have be hanged while innocent.) Churchill and the Irishmen were on the benches waving their hats, the Liberals were sitting silent and gloomy, and Mr. Glanstone was quietly writing on his knee his regular daily report to the Queen. When he rose to move the adjournment he received a liberal ovation. The same scene was re-enacted in the lobby afterward. The Tories literally jumped for joy. Parnell was smiling quietly above the groupe of Irishmen, pale with excitement.

What now will be the result? The Ministry will resign, but the Conservatives will find their victory worse than a defeat. They must provide money, and arrange the Crimes act, and settle with Russia—all this in the face of a large Liberal majority. The tax on tea which they propose will be far more unpopular than the tax on beer and spirits. Therefore they probably will refuse to take office. If they accept office the Liberals will not be sorry to transfer all their own troubles to their opponents' shoulders.—*Evening Post.*

A CHEAP SILO.—A cheap silo may be made by any man who can drive a nail and saw a board. Smooth off the surface of the spot on which the silo is to stand six inches below the surface, cut the board the proper length for a side—say sixteen feet—cut four 2x2 inch scantlings four feet long, and nail a board to four of these at top and bottom. Set these up on one side of the silo; do the same on the opposite side. Next nail a board at the top and bottom of the other sides and two more posts. Board up all these sides as tight as possible. Now board up the inside in the same manner and fill the space with the soil and cover the bottom with boards laid on the ground to keep sand from the ensilage and the silo is done. This can be filled with any green herbage which cattle eat; pack it in by treading on it. If corn stalks, sorghum or other course plants be used they should be cut to three or four inch lengths, to make them pack tight. When the pen is full cover it with a double course of planks to exclude the air and a cover to turn off the rain, and you will have a pen of ensilage for feeding for six months. One plank can be removed and the side cut down for feeding

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CARL SCHURZ.—In the pamphlet issued by Hon. Carl Schurz, who visited the South on a lecturing tour, among other impressions of us, we find the following: The South is richer than it was before the war, its wealth being differently distributed. New industries have sprung up and old ones are better developed. Cotton mills are multiplying. Alabama reminds him of Pennsylvania. While the sugar interests has declined in Louisiana tobacco has taken a new start in North Carolina. The cotton crop is constantly growing larger. The tendency to useful labor among the population is marked, and he notices that the number of young men in villages and towns standing idle round the grocery corners is steadily decreasing.

Two years ago several large iron spikes were for some purpose driven into a very old apple tree near Clyde that for years had been nearly barren. Last year it was filled with large fine apples, and now the blossoms are plentiful enough to warrant a good supply of fruit. The owner believes that the spikes restored to the tree its original prolific qualities. He is now trying the experiment on other trees in the orchard.—*Uticah Herald.*

A Good Story.

The Editor of the *Register*, who loves a joke, and has many good things of olden time, stored away—gives his readers now and then a good one. As we do not wish his readers to have all the fun, we copy it:

"Thirty years ago 'Squire ——— lived on his own farm, where his fathers for generations before him had lived and flourished. None, how humble soever they might be, ever called in vain for help of him, and none ever passed passed his gate without a hearty invitation to "light an' come in." The coolest of springs was not far off, "little nigger" always on hand to fetch a bucket of fresh water, and dreadful indeed would have been the misfortune that prevented the 'Squire from producing a decanter of ten year old home made apple brandy. The 'Squire had always been a good farmer, and as years thickened upon him he gave up the active superintendence of the plantation to his son, and contented himself with giving general directions. There was one crop, though, that the 'Squire vowed no one knew as well as old Ben, his negro foreman, and himself, how to raise. This was his watermelons; and the fame of 'Squire ——— 's rattle-snakes and mountain sprouts, went abroad in the land. No one, not even one of the family, dared to pick a melon, or even to go to the patch. Every morning old man Ben would take a cart and bring to the house a load of ripe ones. One morning the old man reported to his master that a strange foot print had been discovered in the patch, evidently made by some marauder. After much questioning among the negroes on the plantation, and obtaining no clue, the old man concluded to watch his patch of melons. So, after supper, on a clear July night, the old shot-gun was taken down, carefully loaded, and Squire ——— took his way to the watermelon patch, pipe in mouth. The old man sat down on a convenient log, smoked the pipe of peace, and overcome by the cool breeze after a hot day, soon sank into a gentle slumber. How long he slept he never knew, but of a sudden a tremendous blow with some heavy weapon of offence woke him; half stunned and whole scared he grabbed for his gun, and fired both barrels. Then he felt something warm oozing from the roots of his hair and over his face. The dreadful truth flashed over him. Throwing aside his gun, he made an effort to get to the house before death could overtake him. He succeeded, and fell up against the door. "Open, old woman, open the door! I am murdered! Some one crept up behind me and has bursted my head open! My brains are all out! Make haste—I am a'most gone!" He staggered to the bed, gasping and groaning; a boy was dispatched post haste for the doctor, and the old woman, like a good nurse, sent for a basin of water, and began to bathe the poor old fellow's head by the dim light of a tallow candle. She made slow progress, the old man all the time growing weaker. Presently she paused, a look of wonder passed over her face, and she said: "Hand that light here, Sally." Another look of wonder, and the old lady said: "Mr. ———, I will never stir if here is not another watermillion seed."

And so it was. In the darkness the thief had mistaken the squire's head for a stump, and had used it to break open a watermelon upon, to his evident consternation, as was shown by his tracks made toward the woods, and which rivalled in stride those the squire made toward the house. No one ever had the hardihood to acknowledge the deed, and the subject was one to which the squire never permitted his most intimate friends to allude.

Supreme Court Decisions.

[Copied from Advanced Sheets N. C. Reports, prepared by Attorney General Davidson. Spring term, 1885.]

Dial vs. Freeman.

1. A purchaser under execution sale takes all that belongs to the debtor and nothing more. A greater estate or interest than the debtor owned cannot be conveyed thereby.

2. A sale by the Sheriff relates to the date of the judgment so as to defeat all conveyances and incumbrances upon the land subsequently made, but it has no application to the crops raised on the land after the rendition of the judgment, but before the sale.

3. Where an agricultural lien is made by a vendee who has paid only a portion of the purchase money, of which the vendor has notice but makes no objection, his assent to the lien will be presumed.

4. A parol contract for the purchase of land, is voidable, not void. In such case, a vendee who is in possession is the tenant by sufferance of the vendor.

5. So, where a tenant makes an agricultural lien, and afterwards the land is sold under execution as the property of the landlord; *It is held*, that the owner of the lien has a right to the crop superior to the purchaser at execution sale.

6. A judgment creditor has neither *jus in re* nor *jus ad rem* in the judgment debtor's land, but only the right to make his lien effectual by a sale under execution.

Sparks vs. Sparks.

1. A *certiorari*, in lieu of an appeal, will be granted when it appears that the appellant has been guilty of no neglect or delay in prosecuting his appeal. So, where it appeared that the appellant caused a statement of the case to be prepared and served on the appellee, who objected to it, and it was submitted to the judge who tried the action, but he failed to settle it, whereupon the appellant prepared another case, which was also submitted to the judge, who again failed to settle the case on appeal; *it was held*, that the appellant was entitled to a *certiorari*.

2. Where a *certiorari* is granted, because no case on appeal has been prepared, the supreme court will limit the time within which the case may be prepared and served by the appellant, and in case the parties do not agree, it will be settled as directed by section 550 of the Code.—*News and Observer.*

The Clinton postmaster, says the Goldsboro *Argus*, waived an examination before the United States Commissioner, in this city, last Saturday evening, and was required to give an appearance bond of $1,000, which he has not yet done.

Haggart, who acted as "dummy" for Robt. Odlum has been sentenced to the penitentiary for eight months.

Disappointment in Raleigh.

RALEIGH, June 5.—There is considerable disappointment among the people in this city and along the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad between here and Ridgeway, and from here to Hamlet, over what now appears to be the collapse of the Virginia and Carolina Railroad. This road was projected by Mr. Moncure Robinson, and charters were obtained from Virginia and North Carolina. The proposition was to build the road from Richmond to Ridgeway and then use the track from there to Hamlet and fill in the gap from Hamlet to Cheraw, S. C., which would then make a third through line from New York to New Orleans. In order to have the road pass through that city, Petersburg subscribed $1,000 and took took the same in bonds of the company paying for them in cash. It also gave land for the erection of a station. Much more was subscribed by individual residents of Petersburg. Work was begun and progressed with satisfactory rapidity. The construction of this new road of course attracted the attention of the Atlantic coast line, which, at the time the Virginia and Carolina Road was projected, did not control railroads further north than Richmond, the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg being almost entirely owned by Mr. Moncure Robinson. In order to avoid the natural results which would follow the building of the road from Richmond to Ridgeway it was first necessary that the Atlantic Coast Line should obtain control of the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg. The same man owning a controlling interest in both, negotiations naturally included both. It is now known that Mr. Moncure Robinson has entered into a contract with the Atlantic coast Line which gives that company control of the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg and that he has sold the Virginia and Carolina Road to the same parties. It is well understood that the meaning of these two arrangements is that the Virginia and Carolina Road will not be built by the Atlantic Coast Line. The people of Petersburg are unsparing in their denunciation of the bad treatment they have received, and the people in this State who expected to derive benefit from the establishment of a through line are sorely perplexed at the failure of their pet project. Raleigh is now on a side track, without promise of increasing her importance in wealth, population, and business, unless she can be put on this long-contemplated through line.—*N. Y. Times.*

A JUDGE NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.—*Atlanta, Ga., June 9.*—Judge Speer and Collector of Internal Revenue Crenshaw, a few days ago had a lively little scene together, the facts of which have just come to light. Judge Speer has been putting the screws of the law lightly on moonshiners, and it appears that his sentences have not met the approval of the Collector, who accordingly called on the Judge and urged that the sentences of the court were not sufficiently heavy. The Judge looked at the Collector with considerable surprise for a moment and then said:

"So you think that sentences of this sort are too small?"

"I do," said the Collector.

"Well," said the Judge, "Do you know that you are in contempt of court?"

Mr. Crenshaw then said: "Well, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue agrees with me."

"Did he tell you to tell me so?" asked the Judge.

"He did," was the reply.

"Well," said Judge Speer, in that sarcastic tone which he is noted among his friends, "this court knows where justice ends and oppression begins. You say to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that if he comes down here and says to me what you have said I will put him in jail for contempt of court. I know these people and I know what is oppression for them."

LUMBERING IN MICHIGAN.—A New Yorker who was prospecting in Minchigan last fall came across the manager of a saw mill and bowl factory combined, and naturally asked him how business was.

Well pretty fairish, was the reply.

In debt any?

Well, there's a mortgage on the sawmill.

Yes?

And we had to mortgage the bowl factory to pay the interest on the other.

I see.

And I believe there's a lien of some sort on the dam.

Ah!

And the man who built the mill race has a judgment of $600 against us.

Anything more?

Well, the sheriff levied on all our sawlogs yesterday.

And then you are pretty nearly wound up?

Wound up! Why my dear man, you don't know us western people. That's the way we always get ready to begin solid business!

IS GORDON ALIVE?—*London, June 9.*—A dispatch from Cairo says: "Some excitement has been created here among the English officials and residents by the arrival of a Coptic merchant from Khartoum. He states that he witnessed the capture of Khartoum, and that immediately after the massacre of the garrison the Mahdi demanded the head of Gen. Gordon for a trophy, but his warriors produced the head of the Austrian Consul, Mr. Hansel. When the mistake was discovered a second search was made for Gen. Gordon, but the Mahdi's followers were unable to find any trace of the hero of Khartoum. They found several other Europeans, but no documents were found on their clothes to show that either of them was Gen. Gordon. The Captic says that it is possible Gen. Gordon, seeing that all was lost, may have escaped to the southward."

A teacher in one of the Altoona schools recently electrified her pupils, who were annoying her with questions: "Children, I am engaged." Noticing the general look of astonishment, she added: "But not to any fool of a man," and the excitement died away."—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

There are two points at which in popular estimation it is creditable to be tardy—beginning a quarrel and letting up on an opponent.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

Fall Superior Courts.

1885.

FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE SHEPHERD.

Counties.	Term.	Begins Date.
Beaufort	2 weeks	Nov. 30
Currituck	1 week	Sep. 7
Camden	1 "	Sep. 14
Pasquotank	1 "	Sep. 21
Perquimans	1 "	Sep. 28
Chowan	1 "	Oct. 5
Gates	1 "	Oct. 12
Hertford	1 "	Oct. 19
Hertford	1 "	Dec. 21
Washington	1 "	Oct. 26
Washington	1 "	Dec. 14
Tyrrell	1 "	Nov. 2
Dare	1 "	Nov. 9
Hyde	1 "	Nov. 16
Pamlico	1 "	Nov. 23

SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS.

Halifax	2 weeks	Nov. 16
Northampton	2 "	Oct. 5
Warren	2 "	Sep. 21
Edgecombe	2 "	Oct. 19
Bertie	2 "	Nov. 2
‡Craven	2 "	Nov. 30

THIRD DISTRICT—JUDGE CONNOR.

Pitt	2 weeks	Sept. 21
Wilson	2 "	Nov. 2
Vance	2 "	Oct. 19
Martin	2 "	Sept. 7
‡Martin	2 "	Dec. 7
Greene	2 "	Oct. 5
Nash	2 "	Oct. 23
Franklin	1 week	Aug. 17
Franklin	1 "	Nov. 16

FOURTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CLARK.

†Wake	2 weeks	July 13
†Wake	2 "	Sept. 28
*Wake	2 "	Aug. 31
*Wake	3 "	Oct. 26
Wayne	2 "	July 27
Wayne	2 "	Sept. 14
*Wayne	1 week	Oct. 19
Harnett	1 "	Aug. 10
Johnston	2 weeks	Aug. 17

FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER.

Granville	2 weeks	Sept. 14
Granville	2 "	Nov. 30
Chatham	2 "	Oct. 5
Guilford	2 "	Aug. 31
Guilford	2 "	Dec. 14
Alamance	1 week	Sept. 28
Durham	2 weeks	Oct. 19
Orange	1 week	Aug. 10
Orange	1 "	Nov. 9
Caswell	1 "	Aug. 17
Caswell	1 "	Nov. 16
Person	1 "	Aug. 24
Person	1 "	Nov. 23

SIXTH DISTICT—JUDGE MCKAY.

*New Hanover	2 weeks	Sept. 28
Lenoir	2 "	Aug. 24
Lenoir	2 "	Nov. 16
Duplin	2 "	Nov. 30
Duplin	1 week	Sept. 7
Sampson	1 "	Dec. 14
Sampson	2 weeks	Oct. 12
Pender	1 week	Sept. 14
Carteret	1 "	Oct. 26
Jones	1 "	Aug. 17
Jones	1 "	Nov. 2
Onslow	1 "	Nov. 9

SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MCRAE.

†Anson	1 week	Sept. 14
*Anson	1 "	Nov. 30
*Cumberland	2 weeks	Nov. 16
†Cumberland	1 week	July 27
†Cumberland	1 "	Nov. 9
Columbus	1 "	Aug. 3
Robeson	2 weeks	Aug. 31
Robeson	3 "	Oct. 12
Richmond	2 "	Sept. 28
Richmond	1 week	Dec. 21
Bladen	2 weeks,	Oct. 26
Brunswick	1 week	Sept. 21
Moore	2 weeks	Aug. 17
Moore	2 "	Dec. 7

EIGHTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MONTGOMERY.

Iredell	2 weeks	Aug. 10
Iredell	2 "	Nov. 9
Rowan	2 "	Aug. 24
Rowan	2 "	Nov. 23
Davidson	2 "	Sept. 7
Davidson	1 week	Dec. 7
Randolph	2 weeks	Sept. 21
Montgomery	2 "	Oct. 5
Stanly	2 "	Oct. 19
‖Cabarrus	1 week	Nov. 2

NINTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GRAVES.

Rockingham	2 weeks	July 27
Rockingham	1 week	Nov. 9
Forsyth	2 weeks	Oct. 26
Yadkin	2 "	Sept. 28
Wilkes	2 "	Sept. 14
Alleghany	1 week	Sept. 7
Davie	2 weeks	Oct. 12
Stokes	2 "	Aug. 10
Stokes	1 week	Nov. 16
Surry	2 weeks	Aug. 24
Surry	1 week	Nov. 23

TENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE AVERY.

Henderson	2 weeks	July 20
Burke	2 "	Aug. 10
Caldwell	1 week	Sept. 7
Ashe	1 "	Aug. 24
Watauga	1 "	Aug. 31
Mitchell	2 weeks	Sept. 14
Yancey	2 "	Sept. 28
McDowell	2 "	Oct. 12

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE SHIPP

†Union	2 weeks	Sept. 21
*Mecklenburg	3 "	Aug. 31
Gaston	2 "	Oct. 12
Lincoln	1 week	Oct. 5
Cleveland	2 weeks	Aug. 10
Cleveland	1 week	Oct 26
Rutherford	2 weeks	Nov. 2
Polk	1 week	Nov. 16
Catawba	1 "	Aug. 3
Alexander	1 "	July 27

THELFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GUDGER.

Buncombe	3 weeks	Aug. 17
Buncombe	2 "	Dec. 7
Madison	2 "	Aug. 3
*Madison	2 "	Nov. 23
Transylvania	1 week	Sept. 7
Haywood	2 weeks	Sept. 14
Jackson	1 week	Sept. 28
Macon	1 "	Oct. 5
Clay	1 "	Oct. 12
Cherokee	2 weeks	Oct. 19
Graham	1 week	Nov. 2
Swain	2 weeks	Nov. 9

*Civil actions only.

†Criminal cases only.

‡Civil except jail cases.

‖Criminal cases and civil actions not requiring a jury.—*Raleigh Register.*

LOST.

FOUR NOTES GIVEN BY W. C. HOLLAND and wife, Thirty-One Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents each. Persons are cautioned against trading for the same. W. J. McDONALD, JR.
June 4, 1885. 121-tf

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YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

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"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

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Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

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Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

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A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

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Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr